

# THE



# MAN.

NO. 27.—VOL. I.

NEW YORK, MARCH 22. 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## Correspondence of "The Man."

Troy, March 19th, 1834.

I think, from present appearances, that your paper will soon become more popular in this place, and for one I shall lose no opportunity in endeavoring to render it so. Here, as in all other places, the question respecting Banks is likely to be examined by the people. The false Capitalists seem to be nearly exhausted, and I hope to see mechanics ere long, devising some other mode of procuring a livelihood than the long established one of making themselves tributary to Banks. Like yourself, I have long wished for a revolution in the currency; but it is likely to take place with more rapidity than I ever expected, or even wished. I should have been glad to change the system gradually, so as to injure no one's circumstances; but it cannot be expected of reformers to sympathize much with those who ruin themselves by endeavoring to uphold an unjust and oppressive system.

Many of the mechanics of Troy, as well as merchants, seem to understand scarcely any thing more about Banks than that they discount their notes. It seems never to have entered their minds that there were evils connected with a Banking system; and to witness the manner in which many of them speak, and the malignity they manifest against the opponents of Banks, reminds one of the ignorance displayed by certain quadrupeds who have neither sense nor courage enough to attack their real enemies, but who foolishly bite whatever is put in their way.

Some who have pretended to be great friends of Jackson, and have hitherto rejoiced at his hostility to the Mammoth Bank, begin to back out, now when it is too late, for fear their business may be deranged, but, as such selfish characters are a disgrace to human nature, I hope for the honor of the Nation they are but few.

There are others who are beginning to discover the Aristocratic tendency of Banks, and to question the policy of drawing large communities together to depend for their daily bread upon the success of a few individuals, who depend on the favors of Banks and Loanmongers, for the means to transact an extensive business. They begin to discover that industry and economy will not, as formerly, enable a man to become his own master. In all commercial places, under the present system, there is only a choice of two evils for the poor man: he must either submit to depend for daily labor (to support a family) on one who is manufacturing extensively on false capital, and likely to fail with any change of times; or, he must, in violation of the honest feelings of his heart, run headlong into debt, and trust to the chances of fortune for the result. He must place himself in competition with every overbearing tyrant, and oppress and screw his fellow beings to the lowest extremity, by reducing wages from time to time, or even then he will be undersold and driven to destruction. The truth is, the present Banking system is well calculated not only to enslave the laboring classes, but to encourage vice and immorality in every form, and to divest every one who has not independence enough to be unpopular, of every virtue that renders society a blessing to mankind.

We hear much from the Bank Presses that savors of a rebellious spirit; for one I look upon the question now pending as one of sufficient importance to be decided by a resort to arms, if it cannot be decided without; and I would as cheerfully risk my life in support of the measures of the administration, as any other measures for human emancipation which have ever come within my knowledge.

[We admire the spirit and independence of our correspondent, (who is a mechanic,) and cannot refrain from saying that all he has uttered is in perfect accordance with our own opinions. With him we would willingly "go to the death," should the Bankites make it necessary, for the measures of the administration to restore the honest constitutional currency.—  
ED. MAN.]

APPOINTMENTS by the Governor and Senate, March 11, 1834.  
NEW YORK—Duncan C. Pell, auctioneer. Cornelius Hope, branch pilot by way of Sandy Hook. Isaac Sherwood, John P. Haff and Howard A. Simons, inspectors of sole leather.

## RAG MONEY OPERATIONS.

FOR "THE MAN."

MR. EDITOR,—I observed on Wednesday, in "The Man," that a rag bank called the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company, in Port Deposit, Maryland, has stopped payment. A large amount of the bills of this bank has been circulated in this city. During the last two months the firm of —, Machinists, in Gold street, have paid out large sums of it as wages to the men engaged in their extensive works; and even on last Monday, (Monday being their pay day,) it seemed to be the principal money dealt out. They paid as wages Hackensack money for a considerable time, and within two or three days of the failing of that bank, and no doubt others have done so too. I could not help remarking some singular, and it seems rather ominous, circumstances connected with the said Susquehanna bills: They had very pretty pictorial embellishments, and all that I saw appeared to be spanking new, *although dated a year or two back*, which facts led me to believe they would turn out a shave at last; but then they had such beautiful, clear countenances you could hardly find it in your heart to think they were lying, when "promising" to pay two, three, five, or ten dollars, especially as they promised to pay it to that pure patriot "H. Clay," or bearer! on demand!

Some stupid advocates of rag money contend that it is as good as silver; nothing, however, will so thoroughly convince them as a few more Hackensack arguments! New Hope and Delaware reasons! or Susquehanna clinchers! No pestering committee will be delegated to raise an outcry against the bank aristocrats for "removing" their "deposits," and carrying distress into thousands of innocent and helpless families. No—the sufferers are nothing but mechanics and working men; let them whistle for their money! Perhaps laboring men, as a whole, deserve to suffer some; because, if they chose, they could pack the ragmen and their cursed rags off to old Nick, to the tune of the "Rogues' March!"

The custom of buying up "uncurrent" money for the express purpose of paying away as wages to laborers, is being guilty of aiding and abetting robbery; and no honest man could be guilty of the practice; but it has prevailed to an enormous extent in this city, and has led to much fraud on the poor man who earns his living. When I reflect how many robberies have been committed on the people through legalized counterfeit money establishments, and what gangs of villains connected with their chartering and palming off their trash, "go unwhipt of justice," I cannot help exclaiming, When, O ye performers of useful labor, when will ye be wise enough to unite, and take your own business in your own hands, and crush your paper tyrants, and change dishonest "rulers" for representatives?

I can name many who pass in this city as the very pinks of piety, and belong to the bluest churches, who have long been in the habit of robbing persons working for them by paying uncurrent money. I think if our churches would make it a point to expel members guilty of this kind of dishonesty, it would save the character of Christians from much censure, and the poor from much injustice. Temperance men, and I am one myself, what think you of this? Bible Society and Mission men, what think you? I shall use my utmost endeavors to adopt the rule in the church to which I belong, whether there be much or little occasion for it.

As Old Hickory is doing what he can constitutionally to restore honest money to the country, I shall conclude with a

HURRA FOR JACKSON!

FOR "THE MAN."

TO DUDLY SELDEN.

SIR—Having harnessed yourself to the chariot of the Mammoth monopolists, though you may work in gilded and gorgeous harness, and draw most zealously; still it is your misfortune to possess neither qualification for a right or left hand leader; nor, are your powers equal to those required for a sturdy wheel horse! You must therefore be kept as a supernumerary drudge, to extricate, occasionally, the carriage of Emperor Biddle from the sloughs of corruption and the quicksands of liberty. It is not by any means the wish of the writer, to deprecate your *abilities*, aware as he is of your exulting boast, on your late visit to the city, that you had the fullest assurance of a nomination for Governor at the next Election!



Perchance the writer mistook the Hon. Gentleman's meaning. Instead of State Governor, he might have meant Governor of the Lying-In Hospital or the Lunatic Asylum. If I did so misunderstand him, I humbly solicit his pardon.

From your professions, at public meetings, prior to, and during the last fall election, it was to common observers evidently your especial study to prepossess your hearers, and give, with great parade, an idea of your extraordinary regard for the rights, interests, and welfare of the producing classes. But, sir, as one of those, the writer has lost all confidence of your sincerity, all your professions for the benefit of the mechanic, artisan, and laboring man notwithstanding!

Although you may have broken, with the party that promoted you, even the most solemn pledges, the most sacred vows, still you must acknowledge, that in your bosom the first dawning of ambition were nurtured at the wigwam, and to the influence of St. Tammany you owe your notoriety, be it famous or otherwise! You would never have thought of filling the gubernatorial chair of the state of New York had you not been tickled by the sachem's buck tail!

If you suppose me rigidly attached to the discipline of the party you have forsaken, or to what I conceive to be positive and anti-republican wrongs in the usages of that party, then are your suppositions falsely grounded; and I can assure you, that my opinion on your present course is not grounded on party pique, for I acknowledge no party, save the great republican family, governed in conduct, as regards the public weal, by the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence, and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. It is evident, even to superficial observers, that you have deserted the interests of all who endeavor by their industry, in the humble, honest, and useful occupations of life, to sustain themselves and perpetuate our republican institutions; it is equally as evident, that you have become the advocate of the few; and it necessarily follows that you have forgotten the interests of the many. Yet, it is the many, the PEOPLE, and not the clamorous few, the purse proud aristocrats, the heartless speculators, the cold, calculating loan mongers, nor all the drones combined, who have the power to make Dudley Selden Governor of the great law ridden state of New York! At least such are the opinions of

A POOR MAN.

## TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 13.

Mr. Webster introduced the bill of which he had given notice, to recharter the United States Bank. The following is an outline of the bill: The Bank to be rechartered for six years; its exclusive privileges, as a National Bank, to terminate with the present charter, so as to permit the establishment of a permanent National Bank in the mean time; the Bank to pay to the Government the same bonus as that which they paid at first; and no notes to be issued by the Bank of a lower denomination than twenty dollars. Mr. Webster stated that in the Committee, propositions had been made for giving the several States the right to tax the Bank to the extent of one half per cent. on the capital employment in each State; but this was rejected. He mentioned, also, another proposition to pay the States a bonus, which was overruled by the majority of the Committee. An *ad libitum* taxation by each State, in the manner suggested by Mr. Forsyth, was, it seems, rejected as unequal, unjust, and inexpedient.

Mr. Webster spoke two hours in explanation and support of his project. He was followed by Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, who spoke about an hour in reference to the proposition. Belonging to the strictest sect of state right politicians, he opposed the project on constitutional ground. The Senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Wright.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The subject of Mr. Mardis's resolution, concerning the public deposits, coming up as the unfinished morning business. Mr. Burges resumed his speech in support of the resolution, which had been cut off on Friday last, and continued to speak until the expiration of the hour, when he was again obliged to defer the residue of his speech until to-morrow morning.

The standing Rule adopted last week, and which makes the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means the order of the day every day at one o'clock, Saturdays and Mondays excepted, commenced this day, and at one o'clock that subject was taken up. Mr. Wilde moved an amendment to the report, declaring that the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States are insufficient and not satisfactory to this House. Mr. Wilde then rose and commenced a speech at large in opposition to the report, and continued to hold the floor until four o'clock, when he gave way to a motion for adjournment. Adjourned.

## THE MAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1834.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

"THE MAN" will give all necessary information respecting, and steadily advocate the interests of, TRADES-UNIONS, and will endeavor to raise the compensation of FEMALE LABOR.

A few complete sets of "The Man," up to this week, may be had of the carriers, or at the office. It will be too much trouble to reserve sets hereafter.

### TYRANNY OF THE BANK ARISTOCRACY.

We have already recorded several instances of Bankite employers discharging their workmen because they have spoken and acted in favor of the patriotic measures of Gen. Jackson for getting rid of "the curse of Paper Money and Banking." We have a few more to add to the catalogue:

PHILADELPHIA, February 20th, 1834.

This is to certify, that I have been employed at the works of the Canal, West Philadelphia, by William Ingraham, and that on Saturday he made inquiry of me, "if I was not a Jackson man?" My reply was "Yes." He then gave me directions that there was no further employment for me, and I was discharged in consequence of my political sentiments.

Witness my hand, at my residence, Schuylkill Fourth Street near Market.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

The Pennsylvanian says—

"We have heard of several cases where workmen have been discharged on account of their political opinions; and we have good authority for saying, that respectable (?) individuals have advocated and recommended such a course as necessary and proper to enlighten the workmen."

The Boston Post says—

"Mr. William Wilkins has called upon us, in company with Mr. John Nason, and stated that he was discharged from the employ of Messrs. Hayward and Bachelder, through the influence of Mr. Hayward, because he refused to sign the memorial in favor of rechartering the U. S. Bank, and was told so by Mr. Hayward, in presence of Mr. Nason, at the Franklin Bank."

We have now in our possession a certificate showing that a Type Founder of this city, who failed a short time ago, has avowed that no man shall be employed by him, or by any one "under" him, when he recommences operations, who is in favor of the measures of the President, and that, in allusion to Bank employers generally in this city, he has said, "We have ALL agreed to act on those principles."

Thus the principal question for the Working Men to decide at the approaching election, and at all future elections, will be, whether they will elect men favorable to the perpetuation of a system which enables employers to exercise such tyranny over the operatives, or whether they will choose such as will prostrate the whole rotten, swindling system in the dust.

It is Banking that enables one employer to monopolize the business of many, and, by lessening the number of employers, to increase their power of oppression. It is Banking that enables some men to live in splendor on the labor of the operatives, without laboring themselves. It is Banking that gives an unnatural impulse to business at one time, and at another throws large classes of workmen out of employ. By these and various other means the system is ruining the country. It should therefore be opposed through the ballot boxes. The coming election will afford one opportunity of giving a blow to the monstrous contrivance for robbing useful labor of its reward.

THE CARTMEN.—An alarming evidence of the power of the Bank aristocracy is furnished by the fact that upwards of three hundred out of the two or three thousand cartmen of this city were induced to sign a call for a meeting opposed to the removal of the deposits, which was held last evening. The Cartmen, from the nature of their employment, are more dependent on the Paper Money Aristocracy than any other class of men, but we believe there is intelligence enough among them, as a body, to enable them to know their interests, and independence enough to induce them to resist Bank oppression.



## REPORT OF THE HUMDRAGON PATCHWORK COMMITTEE.

It will be recollected that, after the attempt of the Humdrags to hold a meeting in the Park in the name of the *People*, which the people thought proper to attend to express their own sentiments, they had a meeting to themselves at the Exchange, at which they appointed what they called a *Union Committee*, which Committee have at last brought forward a *Report*, which report entitles them to the appellation of the *Patchwork Committee*, for it appears that their object is to prop up the rotten Banking System, by a cooperation between the State and United States Banks. The Report was made at a meeting of Merchants at the Exchange on Thursday afternoon.

## THE OPERATIVES OF LOWER CANADA.

"The cause of the people throughout the world is the same." Abundant evidence of this fact is daily presenting itself, not the least gratifying of which is the following, from the last *Montreal Vindicator*:

**THE OPERATIVES.**—Agreeably to advertisement, the Operative Masons and Stone Cutters, met at Mr. Lavoy's on Wednesday evening. The attendance was numerous and respectable. It was unanimously resolved by the meeting, that no man would work after the first of April longer than ten hours a day. It was likewise resolved, that *something further* was necessary to ensure the comfort and permanent happiness of the working classes in general. A **TRADES' UNION** was, we understand, established, to advance this object, and to meet every Wednesday evening, at Lavoy's Hotel. By these means we have no doubt but much good will be accomplished.

It is only justice to state that the greatest order and regularity prevails among the mechanics at all these assemblies. We live immediately opposite Mr. Lavoy's, and we can safely declare, that we have never heard the least disturbance, or disagreeable proceeding during the time of meeting, or on the retiring of the working men from the assembly.

¶ The Journeymen Bakers have called a meeting of their fellow Operatives for Saturday evening next at 7 o'clock, to consider the grievances under which they labor. This meeting is also to be held at Lavoy's.

The President refuses to see any more delegations on the subject of the present public embarrassments. This veto does not extend to the fair sex. A delegation of *a mile long*, from the pretty Factory girls of Lowell, or elsewhere, would be certainly received at the White House.—*Bank Paper*.

We have seen many sneers and jibes in the Bank papers concerning the Factory girls at Lowell and other places. It is perfectly in character for the Bankites to make merry with the distress which their infernal system has created.

**EXTENSIVE FORGERY.**—Thomas Dennie, jr., of Boston, has fled from that city, it having been ascertained that the name of his father has been forged by him on paper to the amount of \$30,000. He left the city under pretence of urgent business at the South.

**BURGLARY.**—On Wednesday evening, the store of H. P. Osborn and Brothers, 438 Grand st. was broken open, and clothing to the amount of \$40 or \$50 taken from it.

¶ We are sorry that Mr. Verplanck has declined the Bank nomination for Mayor, because the Bankites, not having the candidate of their choice, will say, when they are beaten, that the Bank question was not fairly tested, unless they can persuade Dudley Selden, whose snake like conduct they have praised up so highly, to be their candidate.

¶ Lawyer Webster has brought forward, in the Senate, a plan for perpetuating that vile mass of corruption, the United States Bank, for *six years*. How convenient it would be to get rid of Gen. Jackson!

¶ We are glad to see, by the legislative proceedings, that the colored people are making an effort to obtain their rights. Their exclusion from the ballot boxes is a blot on our state Constitution.

¶ The attention of Journeymen masons is called to the advertisement of a meeting of their trade in another column.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

## SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 19.

Petition, of inhabitants of Cayuga county, for a law allowing botanic physicians to practice medicine equally with licensed physicians; of the Long Island Insurance company, for an amendment of their charter.

Bill reported—By Mr. Lansing, in relation to the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in the city of New York.

The bill to change the location of the northern termination of the Chenango canal, was read the third time and passed; ayes 17, noes 11, as follows:

**Ayes**—Messrs. Conklin, Dodge, Griffin, Kemble, Lansing, Livingston, Lynde, Macdonald, McDowell, Mack, Maison, Seger, Seward, Stower, Tracy, Van Schaick, Westcott—17.

**Noes**—Messrs. Armstrong, Cary, Cropsey, Edmonds, Edwards, Fisk, Gransevoort, Halsey, Hasbrouck, Sudam—11.

The committee of the whole had under consideration the bill from the assembly, to amend the revised statutes in relation to the inspection of leaf tobacco in the city of New York, the amendment moved by Mr. Van Schaick some days since, exempting from inspection tobacco which may have been inspected in other states being under consideration, but without taking the question on it, the committee rose and reported.

After the consideration of executive business the Senate adjourned.

## ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 19.

Petitions: of inhabitants of Greene county, to repeal the act abolishing imprisonment for debt. By Mr. Titus, of sundry people of color in the State of New-York, for the removal of their disabilities in reference to the right of voting at Elections; of inhabitants of Genesee county for an alteration of Election Law; of inhabitants of Kings county, for the same.

The bill to authorize an appeal from the board of excise, in cases of a refusal to grant tavern licenses, was read a third time and passed, 61 to 38.

Mr. Titus introduced a bill relative to the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and general sessions in the city and county of New York.

## POLICE OFFICE.

FRIDAY MORNING.—Before Justice Lowndes.

Heath Hall was found in Broadway, last night, by a watchman, intoxicated.

Mag. How came you to get so drunk last night, sir?

Pris. Who, Heath Hall?

Mag. Yes, you.

Pris. Why, I don't know, your honor.

Mag. You are not sober yet.

Pris. I'm about—(hic)—as sober as the—(hic)—general run of men, your honor.

Mag. Are you not ashamed of yourself, to get in such a situation?

Pris. Heath Hall don't get drunk—(hic)—your honor—(hic)—he has too much respect for the temperance society.

Mag. Have you any money to pay your fine?

Pris. No, your honor; but I'll give you an order, for I don't want to be shut up in that infernal old jail.

Mag. We can't take orders here—you must pay a fine of three dollars, or go to prison. Committed.

Dr. Wm. Bogert, lives in Duane street. The Dr. had taken a glass of gin and stoughtenitters, last night, which "set him agoing," and he kept putting the steam on until every thing looked blue again. He was found by a watchman in the Park, so drunk that he couldn't walk a crooked crack, and carried to the watch house. He was fined a dollar, but had no money, and was committed.

William Bond quarrelled in a house near Catharine market. Committed.

Mary Ann Wilson, a young girl of about seventeen years of age, was found by a watchman dead drunk in the street. Committed.

John Bagot was found by a watchman drunk. Discharged. Thornton Cleland was brought up for stealing two pair of shoes from a store in Hudson street, and committed.—*Eve. Tr.*

**GLORIOUS NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.**—We have received authentic information of the election of Mr. J. W. Bouldin, (in Mr. Randolph's old district,) over Mr. Beverly Tucker, by a majority of between 300 and 400 votes! Mr. B. is the friend of the administration, and against the Bank, in all shapes! This Mr. Beverly Tucker is the individual who has so distinguished himself by his hostility and virulence against the Chief Magistrate.—*Wash. Globe*.

## TO JOSEPHINE.

A few reasons why I think a gardener the happiest of human beings.

Because, in the first place, though often we find  
In life less of sunshine than showers;  
Though a rude thorny path is the lot of mankind,  
Yet fate strews his pathway with flowers.

Because, although many have cause to lament,  
That of time they've so scanty a share;  
Yet to him the rich boon is most bounteously sent,  
Since he's plenty of *thyme*, and to spare.

Because, when "hard times" is the general cry,  
And poverty stalks through the land;  
Of the one thing essential he needs no reply,  
Since he's always the *mint* at command.

Because, when assailed by distress or disease,  
And fruitless is medical skill,  
For each mental pang he has ever *heart's ease*,  
And *balm* for each bodily ill.

In short, I can prove, without further delay,  
That him fate no blessing refuses;  
'Tis chiefly because—shall I venture to say?  
He sees *yew* whenever he chooses.

## CURIOUS EPITAPH.

The following is inscribed upon the tombstone of Xantippe Thomas, wife of Andrew Thomas, who scolded herself to death in the early part of the last century.

Here lies the wife of neighbor Thomas,  
Whom death in mercy carried from us;  
For, when alive, she was so old,  
So ugly, sluttish, such a scold,  
That round about her for a mile,  
All things were in a constant broil;  
I've known her storm at such a rate  
That e'en the chimney back would sweat.  
Trammels, through fear, forgot to hold,  
And red hot coals of fire grew cold.  
Her husband never dropped a tear,  
Till he had placed her body here;  
And then he blubbered like a lout,  
For fear she'd scratch her passage out.

## OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

As I walk'd by myself, I talk'd to myself,  
And myself it said unto me,  
"Beware of thyself, take care of thyself,  
For Nobody cares for thee."

A Methune (Mass.) paper has the following clever hit on the subject of the "deposits."

"Thanks to St Patrick," said an Irishman the other day, "there is now an excuse for every thing. I can get no pay for my work, for my boss says his being out of money is owing to the removal of the deposits. The butcher failed the other day, and we're out of meat, and he said it was all owing to the removal of the deposits. He could get no money to buy cattle, and if he could, the cattle all had the black tongue, and it was all owing to the removal of the deposits. And oh, faith, my wife fell down and broke her leg the other day, and I got drunk on the occasion, and was hauled up before a magistrate. There I found every thing was going against me till as good luck would have it the very thing itself pop'd into my head, and so I made up a long fice, and says I, 'may it please your honor, all this business comes from the removal of the deposits, it all comes from that.' 'Ah,' said the magistrate—and he was a good man, for I see his countenance altered in a moment—'have you been oppressed too by the removal of the deposits? well, well, that alters the case—poor man, that rash measure has ruined almost all of us; you are discharged.' 'Faith,' said I, 'thanks to your worship, and God bless the good man who removed the deposits, so that every body might have somebody to lay the blame to.'

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—A merchant in Charleston, S. C., named a beautiful brig after his daughter Susan O. Wheeler (afterwards Mrs. D.) The lady, however, through excess of modesty, insisted on having only the initials painted on the stern—S. O. W. The brig was well known among the sailors, at home and abroad, by that beautiful appellation.

HONESTY OF IRISHMEN.—The £50 note, advertised in our last paper as having been lost, was found by a poor Irishman who brought it to her office and was very grateful for three guineas reward.—*Liverpool Times*.

The girls in America are beautiful and unaffected; perfectly frank, and at the same time, perfectly modest; but, when you make them an offer of your hand, be prepared to give it, for wait they will not. In England, we frequently hear of courtships of a quarter of a century; in that anti-Malthusian country, a quarter of a year is deemed to be rather "lengthy."—*Cobbett*.

The marriage of a Mr. Luke Gore to Miss Mila Gore, after a tedious courtship of *three* days, was recently announced by a paper in this State. The Bridegroom, highly offended at this aspersion on his character as a business man, informs his readers that Miss Mila was "won and wed" in *three hours*.—*National Republican*.

## TO MASONS.

The Journeymen Masons of the city of New York are requested to meet on Tuesday, the 25th March, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, for the purpose of forming an Association. m21 d4tw1t

## PARK THEATRE.

This Evening. (Mr. McKimney.) LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN; SCAN MAG, or The Village Gossip; and BLACK EYED SUSAN. Monday—Mr. Power's Benefit.

## MARRIAGES.

March 19, by the Rev. Spencer H. Cone, George Dominick, to Miss Mary Jane Morgan, all of this city.  
At Williamsburgh, William F. Hamilton, to Miss Anna E., daughter of Roscoe Cole.

## DEATHS.

March 20, Patrick Quinn, in the 29th year of his age.  
March 20, Jacob Martin, infant son of John P. Aims.  
In Brooklyn, Phebe Ann, daughter of R. W. Peck, aged 5 years, 3 mos.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED.

Ship Louisiana, Marsden, Rio Janeiro, 30 days, to A. Foster & Sons.  
French barque Victord et Felice, Lieutaud, Marseilles, to E. Groussset.  
Brig Logota, Clear, St. Croix, 8th instant, to D. Rogers & Son.  
Brig Atlantic, Hintz, Wilmington, N. C., to Hallet & Brown.  
French brig Frederick, Janier, Marseilles, to E. Groussset.  
Brig Standard, Doble, New Orleans, 24 inst, to Buck & Benson.  
Brig William, Tears, Charleston, to Chastelain & Pouvert.  
Brig Erie, Copeland, Marseilles, to W. H. Thorn.  
Brig Brilliant, Gibb, Rochelle, to E. Stevens & Son.  
Schr. Roarer, Nickerson, St. Thomas, to G. G. & S. Howland.  
Schr. Stranger, Bartlett, of Plymouth, from Curacao, Feb. 27.  
Schr. Eliza Hupper, Otis, 24 days from Tobasco, to J. Bouchaud.  
Schooners Fame, Brown, from Herengville, Me.; Page, Lovell, Boston;  
John, Dennis, Snowhill; Mary Ann, Burgess, Folly Landing; Diana, Baymore, Philadelphia; Tom Wood, Shoemaker, Norfolk; Othello, Hamilton, do. Cyane, Cheesbrough, do.; Alexandria, Brittin, Alexandria;  
Sarah Elizabeth, Anderson, Milford, Del.; Flora, Virginia; Fancy, Stow, Colerain, N. C.; Spencer & Sophia, Littlefield, Murfreesboro'; Eliza and Nancy, Coombs, Pitch Landing N. C.

## CLEARED.

Ship America, Hitts, New Orleans—Schr. Convoy, Ludlum, Newbern, N. C.; Corolla, Smith, Apalachicola and Key West; William H. Crawford, Wagner, Wilmington; Waterloo, Briggs, Philadelphia.

## PASSENGERS.

By the Standard, from New Orleans—Mr. Hilgoer.  
By the Roarer, from St. Thomas—Messrs. Henderson and M'Eldery.  
By the Eliza Hupper, from Tobasco—Capt. Watlington, late of the schr. John's Relief. Nelson Waller, a colored man, jumped overboard 24th Feb. and was drowned.

## BRIGHTON MARKET.

## MONDAY, MARCH 17.

At market this day, 275 Reef Cattle, 14 pair working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 162 Sheep, and 1200 Swine.—400 Swine passed through Brighton on Saturday.

Prices. Beef Cattle—Sales were quick and last week's prices were fully supported. We noticed four yoke taken at \$6, one of which was purchased by Mr. Adams, of Kingston, for the Plymouth market. We quote prime at \$5 50 a \$5 75; good at \$5 a \$5 50; thin at \$4 75 a \$5.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.  
Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at \$18, \$24, \$28, \$30, and \$35.  
Sheep—We noticed one lot taken at \$8 each, one at \$7 each, one at \$5, and one at \$4 50 each.

Swine—In demand, and sales quick. Several large lots were taken at 5c for sows and 6c for barrows, and several lots at 5c for sows and 6c for barrows, one lot of selected barrows at 6c—at retail, 6c for sows and 7c for barrows. Several thousand more are wanting.—*Boston Dai. Adv.*

PRINTERS.—For Sale, a Roller, Roller Box, and Roller Stand, for a superroyal Press, all in good order. Apply at the Office of "The Man." mh18

WANTED—Two or three more active Men, of good address, to take routes of "The Man." Apply immediately. mh17

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. o26

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